SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1853. NO. 29.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)

Leaves daily - - - - - at 4 p. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 4 a. m.

The mail closes at 3 p. m.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By 2 horse hack.)

Leaves daily - - - - - at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 3 p. m.

Mail closes at 6½ a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By 4 horse coaches,)

Leaves daily - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 11½ p. m.

Mail closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack,)

Leaves Sunday and Wednesday - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 4 horse coach,)

Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m. except Sunday.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack,)

Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.
Mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)

Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Mail closes at Friday at 12 m.

Artists' Materials.

A FINE assortment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artist's Emporium," N. Y.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30, and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9, by 12, to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artistis Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils.
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastil,
Pastil Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.

A few beautiful and valuable Oil paintings by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. Music Store.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL In Raleigh.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00
French extra, 10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance. L. WADDELL.

February 5, 1853. 24—1y.

Attention, Farmers of N. Carolina!

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the farmers of the State, that the second volume of *The Farmer's Journal* published at Bath, N. C., will begin on the first of April next. Those persons who wish to take The Journal will do well to send in their names at once, in order that they may begin with the first number of the volume, and that it may be known in time what the issue for the year will be.

JOHN F. TOMPKINS, M. D.

Terms, 1 copy $1 00
6 copies 5 00
12 " 10 00
30 " 20 00

Payment in advance.

February 11th, 1853. 25—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

DRY GOODS AT COST.

TO make room for a NEW STOCK in the Spring for Cash, the subscriber,

FOR FORTY DAYS TO COME,

will sell off either at wholesale or retail, his present stock of Rich Fancy Dry Goods, at New York cost.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, February 8th, 1853. 24—tf.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Hull's Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES, Just received. Also, 5 Bags Old Java Coffee.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, February 14, 1853. 26—

JUST received and for sale at FR. MAHLER'S, "Westside of the Capitol," 20 bbls. best Mercer Potatoes.

Raleigh, Feb. 11th, 1853. 25—

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NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT STATE BONDS.

Treasury Department, Raleigh, N. C.
FEBRUARY 9th, 1853.

SEALED proposals will be received in the City of New York until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 31st of March next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1853, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the Interest, AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, will be payable on the first days of July and January of each year.

Both interest and principal will be payable at THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless the purchaser should prefer to have them made payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

These Bonds are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State, in the said Rail Road, and the Dividends from said Stock, are expressly pledged for their redemption.

THEY ARE, BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT, EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

Parties bidding will please to address their letters, endorsed "Sealed Proposals for North Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned in New York, directed to the care of Messrs. BROWN & DE ROSSET, 180 Front street, N. Y.

THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED in the Bank of the Republic, at 3 o'clock, P. M., ON THE 31ST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, in the presence of G. B. Lamar, Esq., President of the said Bank, and J. P. Brown and David Freeman, Esq's. Bidders may also be present.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank, the amount, of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first instant, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.

This Deposit may be made, either in the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, or in the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, or in the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Those who prefer it can address their bids to me at Raleigh, N. C., endorsed "Sealed proposals" as above until the 25th of March, when I shall leave for New York.

D. W. COURTS,
PUBLIC TREASURER
25] OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PORTER, ALE, CIDER, AND MINERAL WATER.

THE Subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country the following articles at as low prices and as good quality as can be procured in the Union, viz:

London Porter, (Barclay, Perkins & Co.) in qts. and pts.
Falkink Scotch Ale, (R. Dove & Sons) in pts.
Baltimore Brown Stout, (L. Lucas) qts. and pts.
Philadelphia do. (P. C. Massey,) qts. and pts.
do. do. do. do.
Troy, do. (M. Vassar & Co. do.
Champaigne Cider, very sparkling, do.

Also, new superior Draft Ale in barrels and halfs, Hard Cider in whole and half barrels.

I am prepared to fill all orders at short notice, having the largest establishment of the kind in Virginia or North Carolina, and at low prices, buying every thing solely for cash and selling for the same. Persons that reside in the country may depend on getting articles that are good and cheap.

Bottling machine for Mineral Waters is in constant operation, making Sarsaparilla, Lemon and Ginger Waters that are not to be excelled.

W. H. BUCK.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, 1853. 3m.—27.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1,200 acres of Land, lying on the Alatamaha river, three miles below the fork, known as Town Bluff. There are 250 acres open, ready for cultivation; also two small framed houses with good framed barn and good framed store house, situate on the bank of the river, one of the best stands for a store in this section. The place has the advantage of steamboats during the fall, winter and spring months, and one of the best fisheries on the river for shad. Any person wishing to purchase can do so by calling on the subscriber on the place.

Also, 980 acres of Land well timbered, with 150 acres of first rate bay land well ditched and drained, ready for clearing, with five acres cleared. Said land will produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre. This land lies two miles from the Mann Ferry, on the Alatamaha river.

Also, 5,000 acres of firt rate quality pine timbered land on the Alatamaha and Ocmulgee rivers.

All these lands are situate in the first and second district of Appling county. Also, 2,000 acres of land well timbered with cypress and white oak. Any person wishing further particulars can address me at Hall P. O. Georgia. W. DYALL.

February 10, 1853. 950—

EXCELSIOR FAMILY SOAP.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

COLD or warm water—either soft, hard or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes and then put them to soak for three or four hours, then take them and rub them and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one-third less time and trouble and expense than with any other soaps known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink, or Stains, &c. from any Goods without the least injury.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD

Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

CENTRAL HOTEL---By A. Bellamy,

WARRENTON, N. C.

HAVING again taken charge of my old stand in Warrenton, I take this method of informing the public that I am prepared to give comfortable accommodation to all who may patronize me. Considerable repairs have been effected and others are in progress that will enable me to furnish excellent bed-rooms; my table shall be set with as good as the market will afford, and stables supplied with good provender and attended by experienced Ostlers. Thirty years experience emboldens me to believe that I shall be able to give satisfaction to the public. ANN BELLAMY.

Warrenton, Feb. 10, 1853. 26—4w.

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of

STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamp AND LAMP FEEDER.

A new article, warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of Burning Fluid, Camphene, and all other explosive compounds used for the production of light. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell to prevent explosion is that of the well known "Davy's" Safety Lamp for Miners. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

February 22d, 1853. 28—

Fine Over-Coats.

CLOTH CLOAKS, with silk velvet facings. Just opened at HARDING'S EMPORIUM.

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
ong Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LELTUCE—Early curled si-
Royal Cabbage,
Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg.
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do.
MUSTARD — White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific.
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white.
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria
SPINACH—Round leaved
Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback. Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS,

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
egars of the most approved Brands.

Sept. 24, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at

HENRY KIEM'S.

P. BUSBEE & BROTHER, have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads, 1 bale ex. et. Oznaburg.

J. BROWN.

Dec. 7, 1852. 8—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to telax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, $400
10 do do do 485
12 do do do 525
14 do do do 585
15 do do do 615
16 do do do 650
20 do do do 695
25 do do do 750
30 do do do 850
35 do do do 900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock, Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—3mw&sw.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to telax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, $400
10 do do do 485
12 do do do 525
14 do do do 585
15 do do do 615
16 do do do 650
20 do do do 695
25 do do do 750
30 do do do 850
35 do do do 900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock, Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—3mw&sw.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britians Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Ciavats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases, but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its be. innings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 14th, 1853. 17—

New Silk, Shawl and Embroidery STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he has just opened at THE NEW STORE,

NORTH CAROLINA.

It is a surprising fact, no less strange than true, that the greater the indebtedness of a nation the more readily can professional financiers deal with the representatives of that indebtedness. The same anomaly appears with respect to notes and bills which on the face bear the stamp of legitimate business. The more a house has its paper circulated, the greater will be the facility with which in ordinary times it will be cashed; provided the elements of punctuality and promptness have not been wanting in previous transactions. On the London Stock Exchange a loan of five millions for a defaulting quasi Bankrupt Kingdom, has a greater probability of exciting eager jobbers to worry the successful contractors for a slice, than a loan for one-fifth of that amount demanded for a nation tolerably free from debt, and whose securities are consequently unknown to the mass of capitalists. Wall street practices the same system; Bonds and Shares—Notes and Drafts are bought and sold without any clear or definite knowledge by the brokers of the intrinsic value of the security or the resources of the makers. The makers are *known* i. e. their engagements on paper have been often seen and therefore they are current. It is this method that enables the large companies to go on unceasingly adding to their obligations in the shape of first and second mortgage, income and convertible Bonds; they are known, and capitalists deal with them without reflection.

We have noted recently an instance forcibly illustrating this rule of financiers. The State of Pennsylvania, taking advantage of the easy state of the market, and with a view to remodel her indebtedness, was a borrower of several millions. She was no stranger to the monied classes, few or no enquiries were made and the negotiation was perfected. The State of North Carolina, with little or comparatively no debt (1,230,000,) with a revenue in excess of her expenditure, immense natural resources both mineral and agricultural yet undeveloped, announces a requisition for certain sums to be expended not in liquidation of old claims but in the completion of internal improvements, that will tend to double the value of her resources, and we hear from many quarters a reiteration of the old remark "not known." The public works of North Carolina are set out on principles that entirely prevent a useless and demoralizing expenditure. They are based upon the known wants of the people, maturely considered and tested by the experience of series of years. She has been slow to move, but her progression has been permanent. The area of the State is 50,000 square miles—32,000,000 acres. In the census of 1850 her population was stated at 868,903 souls. Owing to her territorial formation she has as yet no large seaport town within her borders; hence her large and increasingly valuable products go to swell the export lists of other States. The extension of the system of development already commenced, and the alterations now contemplated and which can be effected for a moderate sum to Beaufort Harbor, (admitted to be one of the finest on the Southern coast,) will soon remedy this neglect. In the meantime Wilmington at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, is growing up rapidly, and already commands a considerable trade; the railroad lines of the State will be extended and increased, enabling the valuable products of the interior to reach the seaboard line at an extreme moderate cost.

The North Carolina Railroad which the State is now constructing, and which will stand pledged for the Bonds she is now offering for sale, passes through one of the finest agricultural sections in the South; as must be admitted by all who have travelled the route. This road commences at Goldsborough in Wayne county, where it connects with the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Lexington, Salisbury and Charlotte, where it joins the South Carolina Railroad.

The mineral resources of North Carolina are varied and immense. Iron, copper and coal exists in extensive fields. The State is now making a geological survey under Professor Emmons, (for a copy of whose Report we are indebted to the politeness of D. W. Courts, Esq., State Treasurer) in which it is shown that on the borders of both Deep and Dan Rivers are immense deposits of valuable coal, which from its cropping out and being in close vicinity to the ocean, can be worked and carried at extreme low rates. Of the quality of the Deep River Coal, at page 130 of the Report, the Professor states:

"The two varieties of coal, the bituminous and semi-bituminous, passing into anthracite, are known in this coalfield. The bituminous is scarcely equalled for fineness and excellency, in this country, and it has been said by a gentleman, who is well acquainted with Liverpool coal, that it will burn twice as long. A direct comparison has not been made, to my knowledge, but that the assertion has much truth in it, I have no doubt.

"The Deep River coal is, in the first place, quite free from smut; it does not soil the fingers, but in a trifling degree. It burns freely and forms a cake; or it undergoes a semi-fusion, and agglutinates, and forms a partially impervious hollow cake within which combustion goes on for a long time. When a small pile of it is made upon the ground, it may be ignited by a match and a few dry leaves or sticks. It may be ignited in the blaze of a lamp or candle. The coal is, therefore, highly combustible, easily ignited and burns with a bright flame like lightwood, for a long time. It may be burnt upon wood fire. It may be burnt in the common fire-place, and it is not a little strange, that gentlemen, who have used it for many years, in a blacksmith's forge, should not have used it in their parlors, instead of green black oak.

"This coal is adapted to all the purposes, for which the bituminious coals are specially employed. Thus for the manufacture of the carburetted hydrogen, for lighting streets and houses, there is no coal superior to it. It will require less expense for furnishing it; because it contains so little sulphur, from which sulphuretted hydrogen is formed. So, also in the grate, it will be far less offensive, for the same reason. But, as it is rich in bitumen, it will furnish a large amount of gas, and that which is, comparatively, pure. This advantage is one of great importance. It should, also, be stated, that it furnishes an excellent cake, which may be used for manufacturing purposes, and as it is left very porous, it is in a condition to absorb, a large quantity of the solution of cyanide of potassium; and hence, is scarcely necessary to add, that it is admirably adapted to steamings, inasmuch as its flame is free and durable. For forge use, it is not surpassed by any coal in market; and for parlor grates, it is both pleasant, economical, and free from dirt.

"The qualities of the Deep River coal are of that character, then, which will give it the highest place in the market. The localities which have been best explored, and where coal of a decided character has been attained, are at Hornesville and Farmville, both in the same neighborhood. The Taylor mine, the Gulf or Horton, and the Murchison mines, all furnish a bituminous coal, which may vary in some minor points, yet is quite similar as a whole. The Horton mine has been used the longest. It was known in the revolution, and a report made to Congress, respecting it, is still extant. Had the propositions or views been carried out, which were expressed in that report, we can scarcely tell, what the results would have been, not only upon the population of Deep River, but also upon the enterprise of the State. It must be noticed, that Deep River is central, and in the interior of a country, abounding in iron; that it is navigable, by aid of certain improvements; that it communicates with the ocean, and finds a market abroad, for a surplus of the products of manufactures and agriculture; that a use of the natural advantages, to a partial extent only, makes a home market. But the time had not come, for improving the resources of this district. They are, therefore, reserved entire for the present, and they cannot be neglected longer, unless a suicidal State policy is pursued."

In order to show that these coal fields have an immense commercial value, that they will more than adequately repay the expenditure of capital to bring the coal to market, the report enters upon an estimate, of the quantity, and announces that if one hundred tons of coal were taken out daily, and the seams worked for three hundred days in a year, it would take over two hundred years to exhaust the coal which underlies one square mile; the conclusion formed by Professor Emmons, is that the Deep River coal Fields are workable for 43 square miles, consequently it is a fair presumption, that the State is fully justified in improving the navigation of the Deep River, and encouraging improvements and promoting greater facilities for communication.

The citizens of the State, and the adjoining State of South Carolina, are now sensibly alive to the value of enlarging the access to these mines. The subject of connecting Wilmington with the mines of Chatham County, through Fayetteville, by means of a branch of the Manchester railroad, and a proposed road from Fayetteville to the mines is being pressed on the people. The latter road was recently chartered by the Legislature, and we find in the *Fayetteville Observer*, of the 10th inst., a paragraph stating that some New York citizens, have availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining a valuable investment by subscribing for four-fifths of the required capital. The *Observer* says:

"That Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, the entire capital stock of the Western Railroad, from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields, has been subscribed. The subscription in this town had reached $93,400, and would probably have been made this morning $100,000, so as to secure the charter and call a General Meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of organizing, when, last evening, a gentleman from Wall street, New York, (undrstood to be one of a company interested in Coal and Copper lands,) arrived here and subscribed $406,600, making the entire amount of capital at present authorized by the charter. And the amount cannot be increased until the stockholders, by a formal resolution to that effect, authorize an increase to $1,000,000.

The charter requires that the books shall be kept open 60 days; but, the stock being all taken, we learn that it is not competent for the Commissioners to receive any further subscriptions for the present."

The Charleston papers are likewise discussing the subject of connecting Charleston with the North Carolina mines, by means of the North-Eastern and Cheraw and Darlington Railroads. Plank Roads are laying down in all directions, and various railroads are projected that will, when carried into operation, give an immense impetus to the development of the mineral wealth of the State.

We have devoted so much space to the consideration of the value of the Coal Fields, that we are precluded from any further lengthened extracts from the Report. However we must state that Professor Emmons has not lost sight of the various other important interests of the citizens of North Carolina. The report dilates at considerable extent upon the value as fertilizers of the marl, the lime stone and the salt, found so abundant in the State. It describes the State of North Carolina as divided into two great districts, *Agricultural* and *Mining*—the former embracing those counties immediately upon the Atlantic slope extending to the first fall of the rivers, the latter embracing all west of these falls; and observes that a mining district is unusually rough and unproductive, but in North Carolina while mining is capable of giving magnificent returns for labor, the agricultural returns from the surface are equally productive with other sections. Water power of great extent and unfailing permanency abounds: the advantages for making Bar iron of a superior quality are very great, and the resources of the forest immense.

We have previously given in the Mercantile Journal, (Dec. 1st, 1852,) in some detail, a statement of the financial position of the State. To that statement we must refer our readers. In the public Treasurer's report, delivered to the Legislature in November, 1852, estimates were given of the revenue and expenditures for 1853 and 1854; we subjoin the totals:

Income for fiscal year, ending Nov., 1853,	$252,101 26
Income for fiscal year, ending Nov., 1854,	$212,613 66
Aggregate income two years,	$464,714 92
Aggregate expenditures for two years,	$451,688 20
Balance,	$ 13,076 72
The Balance in hands of the Public Treasurer at the close of the fiscal year, 1852, was	$165,646 05

It will be seen from this brief review of the position of the State, that abounding in the elements of wealth and prosperity, with an unimpeachable character for fidelity in all her engagements, and unencumbered by debt, no State in the Union has a greater claim to the confidence of capitalists.

New York Mercantile Journal.

Railroad Statistics. The superintendent of the census, from recent census returns, states that there are now in the United States 10,814 miles of railroads finished, and 10,808 miles in the course of construction:

Connecticut has 1 mile of road to every			455	inhab's.
Illinois	"	"	564	"
N. Hampshire	"	"	593	"
Massachusetts	"	"	860	"
Georgia	"	"	920	"
Maryland	"	"	1163	"
New York	"	"	1204	"
Pennsylvania	"	"	1204	"

As compared with the number of square miles in several of the States, the result is as follows:

Connecticut, 1 mile of railroad to			5¾	sq.mile of ter'y.
Massachusetts	"	"	6¾	" "
New York	"	"	17¼	" "
N. Hampshire	"	"	17 9-10	" "
Maryland	"	"	18 6-10	" "
Pennsylvania	"	"	23 9-10	" "

The State of Connecticut has the largest number of miles in proportion to its inhabitants, and also in proportion to its area.

If only those roads are taken which are actually finished and in operation, as to the number of inhabitants, New Hampshire is first—there being one mile of railroad to every 650 inhabitants. Connecticut is next, being 1 to 779; and Massachusetts 1 to 913 inhabitants.

And in relation to finished railroads, Massachusetts has one mile of railroad to every seven square miles, and Connecticut one mile of railroad to every eight miles of territory; which is a much larger ratio than in any of the other States.

We learn that a gang of 81 Negroes were sold by Louis D. DeSaussure, esq., on Edisto Island, at Auction on Monday last, at an average of $619; one of the families consisting of eight, five young women, from 13 to 25, a man and woman of 50 years of age, and an infant, sold for $1,005, each, the highest sale we have heard of since 1836.

Charleston Mercury.

THE MONSTER TELESCOPE.

We have already published a partial description of the telescope which the Rev. Mr. Craig has been erecting in England at his own cost, and from which the most important discoveries in astronomy are expected.

A late number of the London Morning Chronicle devotes more than a column to the subject. The building was commenced about four months since, and consists of a plain central tower of brick, the walls of which are about eighteen inches in thickness, the height sixty-four feet, and the diameter fifteen feet. It is erected upon a solid bed of concrete, and weighs two hundred and twenty tons. This tower is the very perfection of construction, so as to prevent the slightest vibration; and this can be still further provided against, if necessary, by loading the different floors, by which means the most complete steadiness is secured. By the side of this tower hangs the gigantic telescope, the immense tube of which measuring eighty-five feet in length, is shaped something like a cigar. At one end is the eye piece, at the height of about five feet from the ground, and at the other the dew-cap, or covering, the object of which is to prevent the absorption and condensation of moisture which takes place during the night when the instrument is most in use. The exterior is of bright metal, and the interior painted black, to absorb the divergent rays of light. The instrument has a focal distance which varies from seventy-six to eighty-five feet, and its greatest circumference is thirteen feet, the widest portion of the tube being about twenty-four feet from the object glass, and the determination of this point was the result of repeated experiments, made with great care. The instrument has an object glass of two feet aperture, and has already given evidence of its marvellous power. One of the lenses is of flint, and the other of plate or crown glass. The two, placed in contact, are used in combination, and constitute the achromatic glass. The tube, when mounted, weighs between three and four tons.

Some idea of its powers may be formed from the fact that it magnifies the light of the moon 40,000 times, and in coarse objects, like the outlines of the lunar mountains and the craters, the whole of these rays may be allowed to pass at once to the focal point, as they do not in such objects confuse it in any appreciable degree. In the Craig telescope the moon is a most magnificent object, and perfectly colorless, enabling the beholder to trace the outlines of the various mountain ranges with such vivid distinctness as to make us long for fine clear weather in order to bring the whole powers of this marvellous instrument to bear upon our satellite. It is positively asserted that on a favorable evening, if there was a building or object of the size of Westminister Abbey in the moon, the whole of its parts and proportions would be distinctly revealed. As an illustration of its space-penetrating powers, and the manner in which it grasps in the light, it is stated that soon after it was erected it was directed to a test object, a minute speck of light in one of the constellations, which is not to be seen at all times by the most excellent instruments, though guided by first-rate observers, and in profound darkness. The Craig telescope at once discovered that this test-object was not a minute speck of light, but a brilliant double star. As soon as it is finally adjusted, Mr. Craig proposes to direct the instrument to the planet Venus, to examine it minutely, in the hope that he may be able to settle the question of whether she has a satellite or not.

Danger of Brandy Drinking. In the last number of the Irish Quarterly Review, the weakness of poor Maginn is thus alluded to:

"He now turned for comfort and inspiration to the foul fiend, brandy, which has been the cause of misery and death to so many men of genius. We regret the error of Addison and Steele, we sigh at the recollections of poor Moreland, the painter, working at his last picture, with a brush in one hand and a glass of brandy in the other, for he had then arrived at that terrible condition in which reason could visit him only through intoxication; and Maginn, although not so fallen as this, sunk deeply. The weary hours of lone watching brought no resources but that which copious draughts of the liquid could supply. Health was fading away, the brightest years of life were passed forever, and as the dim future lowered, he gazed upon it under the influence of that demon which enthrilled the brilliant souls of Addison, of Sheridan, of Charles Lamb, and which sent the once stalwart form of Theodore Hook a miserable wretched skeleton to the grave. Maginn we know, felt his position. He was neglected by his own party—he was forgotten by many of his former friends, and as we looked upon him in his pitiable condition, and compared what we then saw him with what he might have, and as we hoped would have been, we often recalled the fearful passage of Charles Lamb: 'When you find a tickling relish on your tongue, disposing you to a witty sort of conversation, especially if you find a preternatural flow of ideas setting in upon you at the sight of a bottle and fresh glasses, avoid giving way to it as you would fly your greatest destruction. If you cannot crush the power of fancy, or that within you which you mistake for such, divert it, give it some other play. Write an essay, pen a character or description—but not as I do now, with tears trickling down your cheeks. To be an object of compassion to friends, of derision to foes; to be suspected by strangers, stared at by fools; to be esteemed dull when you cannot be witty; to be applauded for wit when you know that you have been dull; to be called upon for the extemporaneous exercise of that faculty which no premeditation can give; to be set on to provoke mirth which procures the procurer hatred; to give pleasure, and be paid with sequinting malice; to swallow draughts of life-destroying wine, which are to be distilled into airy breath to tickle vain auditors; to mortage miserable morrows for nights of madness; to waste the whole seeds of time upon those who pay it back in little, inconsiderable crops of grudging applause—are the wages of buffoonery and death.'"

There is a ready disposition and acquiescence on the part of most persons when solicited, to grant the use of their names to *petitions* or *memorials*, without the slightest examination as to the claims or merits of the application. Indeed, so lax is the virtue in this respect, that petitions, although numeriously signed, are now regarded as entirely impotent for good or evil. As illustrative of this we will relate a well attested fact which had its location in the capitol of one of the largest and most populous States in the Union:

Mr. A. proposed a bet of five hundred dollars to B., that he could obtain the signature of more than a hundred of the most respectable citizens of that place *directing the Governor to have hanged, on a given day, the most approved clergyman located here.* Of course, Mr. B. readily accepted the proposition, and backed his opinion by piling up the silver. But the sequel proved that his knowledge of human nature was very limited, as Mr. A. not only obtained the requisite number of names, and of the kind required, but he moreover obtained that of the identical clergyman himself!

To be wise is to be great, and wisdom can be purchased at a very trifling expense; all a person has to do in order to secure it is to pay close attention to passing events and at the same time to study the past with a desire to find out the workings of nature. Who so stupid as not to desire to be wise!

The Oyster Trade. The oyster trade in New York has attained a magnitude little dreamed of by the uninitiated. The opening of speedy communication with all parts of the North and West has tended greatly to increase the trade. The citizens of Cincinnati are now treated to fresh oysters "in the half shell" from Prince's Bay, in 48 hours after being taken from the water.

We have taken some pains to examine into the probable extent of this trade, especially so far as this city is concerned. We find that a large quantity of oysters are cultivated in the sea-water bays adjacent to New York. From these bays many oysters used in the market take their names. The most celebrated locality is Princes' Bay, on the south side of Stanton Island, and extending between Amboy and Keyport. In selecting a bottom suitable for oyster planting, or culture, it is necessary to find a rather hard soil, mixed with sand and loam. If the oysters are planted in a soft mud bottom, they sink in it from their own weight and are smothered. In cases where the planter wishes to improve the soil, he throws overboard oyster shells, on which to plant his oysters, and on which they grow remarkably well. He must also select a portion of water neither too deep nor too shallow, because, in case it is too shallow they freeze to death in winter, and if too deep they cannot be taken up. They must also be out of the way of strong currents and shifting sands.

The usual plan is to lease oyster ground from a farmer who owns the land on shore. The usual size of an oyster plantation is from fifty to one hundred feet along the shore, and running back to deep water, varying, according to circumstances, from 200 feet to quarter or half a mile. The farmer, for the small sums paid for leases, is expected to exercise a sort of police over the plantations in front of him, and prevent parties from trespassing. In Princes' Bay the oyster plantations amount to several hundred. The investments in many of these oyster fields amount to as much as from $10,000 to $15,000 each. There are other oyster plantations at Shrewsbury Bay, near the sea, between Sandy Hook and Barnegat. From this place the oysters are mostly brought to the city on steamboats.

The Mill Ponds, as they are called, near Keyport, are favorite localities for oyster planting. These are tide-water inlets, into which some fresh water flows, and across which are dams, with mills driven by force of the tide-water. The waste of the mills made by grinding grain, it is thought, tends to fatten the oysters. Hence, with city epicures Mill Pond oysters have a high reputation both for size and flavor. Mill Pond oysters are also grown near Coney Island, some of which are produced of very large size.

Again, the market is supplied with East River oysters, the shells of which are green. They are inferior in size to Mill Ponds, but their flavor, by many, is preferred to that of other kinds. The Shrewsbury oysters, of selected quality, are also said to be very fine. The East River planting grounds are found above Hurlgate.

The plantations are stocked in the spring. The oysters are brought in sloops and schooners from the Chesapeake Bay and its branches or tributaries, in Virginia—considerable quantities being taken from beds in Rock, Back and other rivers. On arriving at the plantations, near the city, they are thrown overboard, at the nurseries, and left undisturbed until some time in August, being occasionally fed by having meal, properly prepared, thrown over to them. From these nurseries oysters are taken for city trade through the autumn, until operations are interrupted by cold and stormy weather. The oyster farmers, or nurserymen, then import them direct in sloops and schooners from Virginia during the remainder of the season. Some of the more enterprising dealers have established oyster plantations in the salt rivers of Virginia, in which, it is said, they have been very successful. It is said that there are over five hundred sloops, schooners, &c., engaged in the oyster trade, varying in size from ten to two hundred tons. The average number of men attached to them varies from five to six each. When we consider the great number connected with this trade, on both land and water, and the large amount of capital employed, it will be seen that the business is one of considerable importance, and by which numbers are not only making handsome livings but fortunes. The trade is every year increasing with the increase of population, and with the demand in the interior by the opening of railroads. &c.

It is difficult to arrive at the amount of capital invested in oyster operations by water; but it is believed that it is not much under $2,000,000, and some have considered it as high as two and-half to $3,000,000, employing from 3000 to 4000 persons. Parties who deal in oysters on shore are very numerous, and some individuals carry on very large and extensive operations. This they do by opening and picking them for exportation. Before shipment they are usually secured in tight kegs, or hermetically sealed vessels, and forwarded to the interior, and also to California and other parts of the world. One firm in Washington market does business to the amount of $20,000 per annum. Considerable quantities of oysters are also put up in New Haven, where women are employed in opening them, which they are said to do with an expertness and rapidity greatly superior to that of men. They sit down, with the oysters in front, and as soon as the top is removed, it is cast in the rear, over their heads, and before it has scarcely had time to strike the floor the bottom shell follows. Large oyster establishments, for both domestic use and export, exist in Baltimore.

The trade, however, in connection with New York, is conducted on a scale, and to an amount, far in advance of all other parts of the continent. And every year, probably, its value and importance will be increased. What should we do without oysters?

New York Herald.

Shades of New York Life. From an article in the New York Courier and Enquirer, of February 4, we extract the following detail of misery and crime in two wards of that city:

"We sat down with the purpose of detailing some of our own personal observations of household wretchedness in the Fourth and Sixth Wards of our city; but our taste revolts and our pen shrinks from the narration. We could tell of one room, twelve feet by twelve, in which were five resident families, comprising twenty persons, of both sexes and all ages, with only two beds, without partition or screen, or chair or table, and all dependant for their miserable support upon the sale of chips, gleaned from the streets, at four cents a basket; of another, still smaller and more destitute, inhabited by a man, a women, two little girls and a boy who were supported by permitting the room to be used as a rendezvous by the abandoned women of the street; of another, an attic room, seven feet by five, containing scarcely an article of furniture but a bed, on which lay a fine-looking man in a raging fever, without medicine or drink, or suitable food—his toil-worn wife engaged in cleaning dirt from the floor, and his little child asleep on a bundle of rags in the corner; of another of the same dimensions, in which we found, seated on low boxes, around a candle placed on a keg, a woman and her oldest daughter (the latter a girl of fifteen, and, as we were told, a prostitute) sewing on shirts, for the making of which they were paid four cents apiece, and even at that price, out of which they had to support two small children, they could not get a supply of work; of another of about the same size, occupied by a street rag-picker and his family, the income of whose industry was eight dollars a month; of another, scarcely larger, into which we were drawn by the terrific screams of a drunken man beating his wife, containing no article of furniture whatever: of another, warmed only by a tin pail of lighted charcoal, placed in the centre of the room, over which bent a blind man, endeavoring to warm himself—around him three or four men and women, swearing and quarrelling—in one corner, on the floor, a woman who had died the day previous of disease, and in another two of three children, sleeping on a pile of rags. In regard to this room, we may say that its occupants were colored people, and from them, but a few days previous, had been taken and adopted, by one of our benevolent citizens, a beautiful little white girl four or five years of age, whose father was dead, and whose mother was at Blackwell's Island. Of another, from which, not long since, twenty persons, sick with fever, were taken to the hospital, and every individual of them dead."

A Huge Clipper Ship. A ship builder at East Boston is constructing a monster clipper ship for the California trade. She is three hundred and thirty feet on deck, fifty-two feet beam, thirty feet deep, with three decks and four thousand tons burthen, custom house measurement. She is to be called "Young America," and will be worth $300,000, she will be the largest vessel that has floated since Noah's Ark. The Young America will carry between five and six thousand tons of freight.

Anecdote of a Louisiana Judge. Old Judge L——s, who was for years the Circuit Judge in that portion of Lousiana known as Attakapas county, was justly celebrated for his legal learning, and was greatly beloved by his neighbors and friends. He was stern, upright and honest—and the death of the good old man, which occurred some years ago, was universally regretted throughout the State.

But with all his book lore and legal attainments, he was perhaps the greenest man at cards in his entire circuit. It has been said that he did not know the "Jack of Trumps" from a diamond. In the village of Opelousas, as three individuals were sitting round a table, in one of those doggeries, "with a billiard table attached," which are so common in the Creole parishes, playing a small game of three handed poker, when a quarrel ensued, which resulted in an aggravated case of assault and battery. This did not end the affair, for at the next term of the court, at the head of the docket stood "The State of Louisiana vs. John Allen, for an assault and battery with intent to kill, on the body of Enos Griggs."

The trial came on, and the only witness to the affray was a Capt. Johnson, who was the third hand in the game. Johnson, who was the skipper of one of those crafts which transport sugar from that section of the country to New Orleans, and was a self-confident go ahead fellow, was as undaunted before the Judge and Jury as he would have been before the crew of his own little craft. After being sworn, he was directed to tell the Court and Jury everything he knew about the affair. After clearing his throat, he commenced by stating, "that him and Griggs and John Allen were over at Boullet's grocery, the second day of the election, when Allen proposed that they should have a small game of poker; all agreed to it, and we went up stairs and sat down to the game; did not know that there was any hash feelings between Griggs and Allen, or I wouldn't a played, but heard afterwards"—

Here the witness was interrupted by the Court, who directed him to keep all hearsays to himself and confine himself strictly to the facts of the case.

The witness continued—"Well, we sat down to the table—Griggs sot there, John Allen here, and I there, (making a diagram of the clerk's table in order to elucidate the position of the parties.) John Allen dealt the cards, I went blind, Griggs he went blind and John Allen wouldn't see him."

The Judge, who was a little deaf, was in the habit of making an ear-trumpet of his hand for the purpose of sharpening his hearing—and throwing his head a little forward and sideways, interrupted the witness by asking him, "what was the reason that John Allen didn't see Griggs?"

The witness replied, "I don't know, but he would not look at him."

"Proceed," says the Judge.

"Well, I saw him and he saw, and just at that minute—"

"Stop, sir," says the Judge, throwing himself into a hearing attitude—"did I understand you to say that you went blind?"

"Yes sir! I went blind, and Griggs he was blind, and Allen wouldn't see, but I saw Griggs, and then he saw—"

"Witness," exclaimed the Judge, striking the bench with his clenched fist, "do I hear you aright, sir? Do you say that you went blind, and then you saw?"

"Yes, sir," replied the witness, "I saw Griggs, and Griggs saw, and just at that——"

"Stop sir," said the Judge. "Mr. Clerk, fine the witness fifty dollars for contempt of Court, and direct the Sheriff to take him to jail, and there to keep him until he receives further orders from the Court. Call up the next case, Mr. Clerk."

Capt. Johnson was dumfounded, and did not awake to the reality of his condition until the Sheriff laid his hands on him—when he exclaimed: "God a mighty, Mr. Judge, what have I done that I must go to jail?"

The Judge, who was purple with rage, did not design to reply to poor Johnson, but reiterated the order with increased vehemence, and the junior members at the bar, who had been anticipating the fix that the Captain would eventually be placed in, were convulsed with laughter, which increased the rage of the old Judge to the highest pitch. The prosecuting attorney endeavored to enlighten the Judge, and eventually succeeded, but not until he had produced a pack of cards, and after dealing out three hands, made the blind as clear as day to the Judge.

The fine and imprisonment were remitted, order was restored in the Court, and Capt. Johnson was restored in the Court, and Capt. Johnson was allowed to proceed with his testimony.

N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

Brothers in Congress. The circumstance that E. B. Washburn has been chosen to the next Congress from Illinois, and his brother from Maine, is made the subject of comment in several of the eastern papers. They speak of it as something remarkable that two brothers should be in Congress together, and one sapient print supposes this to be the first instance of the kind that has ever occurred. We could name a dozen such instances. In the present Congress there are two brothers—Frederick Stanton from Tennessee, and Richard Stanton from Kentucky. They were members of the next preceding Congress; and in addition there were two other brothers, John A. King of New York, and James G. King of New Jersey. Charles Jared Ingersoll and his brother Joseph, now American Minister at London, were in Congress together from Philedelphia for two terms. Henry R. Storrs of this State, and his brother William from Connecticut were in the House together. So of Moses H. Grinnell from New York, and his brother Joseph from Massachusetts. P. P. Barbour of Virginia, was in the House while his brother James was in the Senate from the same State. No two men could be more unlike than the brothers Barbour. They both possessed a good deal of talent, were thoroughly educated, and both attained to great official distinction. Philip was chosen Speaker of the national House of Representatives, and at the time of his death was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. James was successively a member of the two houses of Congress, Secretary of War, and Minister to England. Philip was of a metaphysical turn of mind—spoke and wrote with logical precision, and was noted for his skill in casuistry, and the fineness of his distinctions. James, on the other hand, was full of declamatory exaggeration—spoke loosely, and lacked compactness and coherence. Duff Green called him the earl of empty barrels. John Randolph indicated the peculiarities of the two brothers in his usual epigrammatic and antithetical style, to wit: On being asked where he had been, he replied, "into the Senate to hear Jeems Barbour, and into the House to hear Phil. Jeemes fired at a barn-door and missed it—Phil fired at a hair and split it."

Two instances we recollect in which father and son met together in Congress. The late Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, was in the Senate while his father was a member in the House from the same State. Henry Dodge is one of the Senators from Wisconsin, and his son, Augustus Cæsar, is a member of the same body from Iowa. They were in the House at the same time as delegates from their respective Territories. These are not very important reminiscences, but they serve to show how little there is to surprise one in the election of two brothers to the same Congress.

Rochester Advertiser.

Interesting Facts. Man has the power of imitating almost every motion but that of flight. To effect these he has, in his maturity and health, 60 bones in his head, 60 in his thighs and legs, 62 in his arms and hands, and 67 in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles. His heart makes 64 pulsations in a minute and therefore 3,850 an hour, 92,160, in a day. There are also three complete circulations of his blood in the short space of an hour. In respect to the comparative speed of animated beings and of impelled bodies, it may be remarked that size and construction seem to have little influence, nor has comparative strength, though one body giving any quantity of motion to another is said to lose so much of its own. The sloth is by no means a small animal, and yet it can travel only 50 paces in a day; a worm crawl only five inches in 50 seconds; but a lady bird can fly 20,000,000 times its own length in less than an hour. An elk can run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that. An eagle can fly ten leagues in an hour; and a Canary falcon can even reach 250 leagues in the short space of 16 hours. A violent wind travels 60 miles in an hour; sound, 1,142 English feet in a second.

It is stated as an example of the facility of communication with Boston by railroads that 85 members of the Legislature go home and return daily.

Hunting a President—Presenting Bayonets, &c. The Herald gives an amusing sketch, doubtless imaginatory in some respects, of President Pierce's brief sojourn in New York. An immense number of persons called early Thursday morning to see him, but instead of holding parley with this crowd, Gen. Pierce "privately made his exit, with his faithful attendant, Sergeant O'Neil, for the purpose of visiting the widow of the late Gen. Worth, who is at present staying on Governor's Island. He belonged to General Worth's division, and knew him well, and this visit does honor to the heart of the soldier and the man. Fortunately, Gen. Pierce's person was not known, and he arrived quietly at the Battery, where he took a boat for the island, but it was so small that it was very nearly being upset by the swell of the sea, and the President elect of the United States had a narrow escape of being drowned. There was another difficulty to be encountered—the sentry would not allow the General to land on the island, as he was not provided with an order, and presented his bayonet in a menacing manner, until he knew who his visitor was, when he was astonished beyond measure, never dreaming that the President would come in that plain, unostentatious manner.

"After paying his respects to Mrs. Worth, by a lengthened visit, during which were called up the scenes of other days, he returned in the little boat, by which time, some few office-seekers had found out where the General had gone; and collected at Whitehall. The boatmen and others, observing their mysterious man, saw that there was "something in the wind," and they swelled the crowd till it became so formidable that Sergeant O'Neil espied it from the little craft; whereupon it was immediately determined to out-manœuvre the harpies, and by a rapid movement, the boat was pulled to the north side of the Battery. The crowd in the meantime, ran up Broadway, in order to intercept him, calculating he would surely take that route. But O'Neil knew better than that; and getting a carriage in an instant, directed the Jehu to drive rapidly through West street, and Washington, and other obscure streets till they reached the Astor House in safety, and without being recognized. The rascally driver charged two dollars when he knew that he had carried Gen. Pierce.

"By this time the multitude of office-seekers had increased to a tremendous extent, and a deputation came from the soft shell committee, to ascertain whether the General would receive that body. The reply was a decided negative. General Pierce said he was travelling privately, and had made up his mind to receive no committees whatever, though he was willing to receive gentlemen who called on him as individuals.

"The hard shells acted with more tact, for they did not seek an audience, but consulted, as they said, General Pierce's expressed wishes in the matter.

"An immense number of persons visited General Pierce, and left their cards, during the day—some of them office-seekers and politicians, and others who called on him out of pure respect; while some equally warm in their admiration, evinced it in the way they thought best—namely, by staying away. Among the host of visiters were Mr. Geo. Bancroft, Bishop Wainwright, the Mexican Consul General, Mr. Erastus Corning, Albany; and who else does the reader imagine?—James Watson Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, who looked very anxious, and who, it is said, would not refuse a mission to Austria. We should also mention that Governor Seymour of New York, was among the visiters. The Gov. Seymour who accompanied Gen. Pierce to this city is of Connecticut, and not of New York, as some persons imagined yesterday.

"In the course of the day, Gen. Pierce held a more interesting interview than any of these, and that was, according to appointment, with the mother of John Mitchell, now in exile in a penal colony for asserting the freedom of his native land. Of the nature of that interview we are not at liberty to speak.

"A large number of the officers of the army waited on Gen. Pierce, not to seek office, but to show their respect for the man. All these gentlemen, and all the brave Volunteers who fought in Mexico, had free access to him, as far as it was practicable. There were some other gentlemen who attempted to force their way into the presence of General Pierce, but Sergeant O'Neil soon taught them they could not play that game.

"The Sergeant displayed uncommon energy in keeping out intruders, but at the same time did his duty in the most gentlemanly manner. He is a gallant Irishman, who has lived many years in this country, and was with General Pierce throughout the Mexican campaign. He is an active man, of dark complexion, and wearing a moustache. He is about thirty-five years of age, equally ready in wit as in a passage at arms.

Mr. Sidney Webster, the private Secretary of Gen. Pierce, was kept very busy during the day in receiving Cards and letters, and admitting the visiters, some of whom would have crowded rather fast upon the General, but for his interposition."

In reading these details of the republican simplicity of the chosen chief magistrate of this great confederacy, one cannot but be struck with the beautiful moral it presents, and the true secret it conveys, of the durability of our free institutions, based as they are are upon the affections of the people, and not the strong arm of power. As the Herald says, among the passengers who alighted from the New Haven cars on Wednesday evening, was a man of commanding figure and intelligent countenance, slightly furrowed by the traces of recent sorrow; he was accompanied by a secretary and a single servant. The bystanders, without crowding round him, or betraying by their conduct any signs of recognition, made way for him to pass to a carriage, and in a few minutes he was in a private sitting room in the Astor House. His luggage wore an aspect of severe republican simplicity—a couple of old hair trunks which might have been the property of a veteran of 1812, and two portmanteaus, scarcely less venerable in appearance, were the modest *equipage* of the traveller. Their owner, reader, was General Pierce; who in three weeks from this time, will wield more actual power than any other man in the civilized world. Philosophical minds will find not a little food for reflection in the contrast between the humble arrival of the future President of the United States, in the ordinary passenger train, and the pompous entries of the sovereigns of Europe into the large cities of their kingdoms; between the hair trunks contemptuously hustled about by the railway porters, and the imposing array of baggage, carefully guarded by soldiers and policemen, which follows in a monarch's train. The Queen of England congratulates herself on the comparative privacy of her movements when the express train in which she travels is not impeded by any more serious obstacles than half a dozen triumphal arches, and a deputation of railway directors at each station; and Napoleon enjoys a delightful exemption from State ceremonial, when he can ride through the Bois de Vincennes with no other cortege than a few marshals, an aid-de-camp or two, and a select body of chasseurs. Our chief ruler elect arrives in the metropolis of the Union as unobtrusively as a mere Mr. Timpkins or Mr. Briggs might be expected to do, after a day's recreation in the country; and except among a certain class of place hunters, there seems to be no inclination among our citizens to violate the privacy which is due to domestic sorrows, and which happily involves no breach of national etiquette.

Those who are fond of pageants will mourn over the republican simplicity of Gen. Pierce's mode of travelling; but what we lose in show, we shall gain in substance. The time that others might have consumed in receiving deputations, and standing to be stared at by crowds of idlers, will be profitably spent by the President elect in maturing the web of his future policy, and studying the dangers and difficulties which already beset his path. No easy task lies before him. There are obstacles in his way, to surmount which Gen. Pierce will need all the firmness with which nature has endowed him. To conciliate, he knows full well, will be to succumb. Presidents, like women, are lost if they seek a middle course. He will boldly front the storm; and reeking not a jot whom he may offend, or whose enmity he may incur, will shape his course according to the dictates of his own judgment. We are much mistaken if tokens of disapproval, however loudly expressed, will cause the President elect to deviate one inch from the path he has determined to adopt. His policy will be eminently national. It will bow to no dictation from without

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1853.

THE CABINET.

Gen. Pierce, the President elect, arrived at Washington on Monday evening last. He was accompanied by his Private Secretary, and went quietly to his rooms at Willard's. The Mayor of Washington was at the cars to receive him, but he passed out undiscovered before the cars had fairly stopped. The President elect has thus avoided all parade on his way to the seat of government. Such a course is in accordance with our plain republican system, and must give Gen. Pierce a still stronger hold on the hearts of the American masses.

The papers are still teeming with rumors as to the probable composition of the Cabinet. Gov. Marcy, Ex-Vice President Dallas, the Hon. James Dobbin, the Hon. Mr. McClelland, of Michigan, Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, and other distinguished citizens are in Washington. All of these have been named in connexion with the Cabinet; also, Col. Jefferson Davis, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, Col. Sam. Medary, of the Ohio Statesman, and Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire. Jefferson Davis had not reached the City, nor was there any intelligence of his departure from Mississippi.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date the 22d, says: "Mr. Guthrie, Judge Douglas, and Secretary Everett have been closeted with Gen. Pierce this morning. Numerous visitors have dropped in at Willard's, but none have been received but a few personal friends."

Among other rumors, it is stated that Mr. Dallas is to be Secretary of State, and Mr. Buchanan Minister to England.

From all that we have learned, we think it more than probable that Mr. Dobbin has been invited to a seat in the Cabinet.

A few days will, however, put all these rumors at rest. We have the fullest confidence in Gen. Pierce, and we hope he will, if possible, suit *himself* in his selections for important posts. The people will look to *him* more than to his officers for a firm, just, and wise administration of public affairs.

THE CALOR-SHIP ERICSSON.

This ship arrived at Alexandria on Monday afternoon last, from the mouth of the Potomac, where she lay at anchor during Saturday and Saturday night, on account of the snow-storm. Capt. Lowber left Sandy-Hook on Wednesday morning, the 16th, and stood out to the east in a strong gale and heavy sea. The ship experienced two severe gales at sea, and stood the test in a most satisfactory manner, her engines performing with the utmost regularity, and her paddle-wheels making six turns and a half to the minute. When she arrived at the mouth of the Potomac her engines had been in operation for seventy-three hours, only one fireman at a time being on duty during the whole trip. Her calor-engines consumed but five tons of anthracite in twenty-four hours; one of the Cunarders or Collins' line of steamers would have consumed sixty tons in the same time. The Republic reports that Commodore Sands, of our Navy, who was on board the Ericsson, is delighted with the result, and says he "would willingly go in her to Australia."

On her voyage she made nine to ten knots per hour. On passing Mount Vernon, says the Baltimore Sun, the Ericsson fired a salute, and her colors were lowered as a token of respect to the Father of his country. Mr. Ericsson, the inventor, is with the vessel. Her crew consists of sixteen seamen, four quarter-masters, and three engineers. She is expected to proceed to Norfolk after the inauguration.

Thus the great principle of the new motor-power has been demonstrated to be a reality, and the "steam-king" will be compelled either to abdicate or divide his sway with a potent rival.

PRESIDENT PIERCE IN WASHINGTON. The Union of Tuesday last says: "The President elect, accompanied by his private secretary, arrived in this city yesterday evening in the nine o'clock train from Baltimore, and took lodgings at Willard's Hotel. Gen. Pierce came unannounced, and no one knew of his presence in the city until after he had reached his apartments. The distaste for useless parade which he has manifested is highly becoming in the chosen head of a republican government, furnishing a striking contrast to the scenes witnessed here four years ago, and affording a good omen for an economical, upright, and honest administration of the government."

☞ We notice in attendance on our Court this week—in addition to the members of the Bar who regularly practice here—Messrs. S. F. Phillips and J. Turner, Jr., of Orange. On Tuesday the Grand Jury was charged by Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq. We have heard Mr. Haywood's address spoken of in terms of warm commendation. He is a son of the lamented Ex-Senator, and a young man of much promise.

Q. Busbee, Esq., the County Attorney, appears to be devoted to his profession, and is acquitting himself well as a prosecuting officer.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. The latest intelligence from Mexico is to the effect that President Cevallos had resigned, being unable to agree with some Generals who had arrived at the capital. Gen. Uraga and the Mexican garrison had pronounced in favor of the return of Santa Anna, and Gen. Lombardini was acting as President *pro tem.* Gen. Bustamente is dead.

☞ The attention of our readers is invited to the article in another column, copied from the New York Mercantile Journal. The Journal is an able financial paper, and does full justice to the character and resources of North Carolina. It is published tri-weekly, in New York City, by Messrs. Lyon and Hillyer, at $5 per annum, in advance.

☞ We are requested by Mr. Henry G. Bruce, of this place, to state that he would be pleased to attend to any business in his line that his friends may desire, during his stay in Philadelphia. Mr. Bruce's address is Montgomery House, corner of 6th and Willow Streets, Philadelphia.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

We find in a late number of the New York Mercantile Journal an account of an invention by Mr. Berd an for grinding quartz and extracting gold, which promises to come into general use with miners, and to be of great benefit in bringing out and of thus increasing for circulation this precious metal. The Journal speaks as follows of Berdan's Crusher:

"Our attention has been called to the report recently put forth by a committee appointed by the Phœnix Gold Mining Company for the examination of machinery for the use of that Company. One of the statements made in the report was of so surprising a nature that we were led to devote some little enquiry to the subject. We visited the Novelty Iron Works, where we found in Mr. Berdan, (the inventor of the machine which in one operation professed to grind the quartz rapidly, to do the amalgamating and to extract *all* the gold,) a gentleman of scientific attainments and liberal information, disposed to be communicative and willing to assist in the object we had in view. From the statements made and certificates, possessed by Mr. Berdan, we have no doubt that the desideratum so long sought for by miners has at length been discovered, viz: *a machine that will reduce the ore to an impalpable powder and extract the whole of the mineral held therein.* The importance of an invention that would effectually perform this operation, can scarcely be imagined. Hitherto miners have been content if their ores have produced 2 cents per lb.; an experiment is cited by the Committee wherein they tested 50 lbs. of gold bearing quartz from a mine the ores of which had not previously yielded more than one half cent. per lb. and which specimen subjected to the test of the machine invented by Mr. Berdan, gave $1,50 of pure gold. Thus the proceeds were increased three fold by the new system, with a further satisfaction that the residuum. or tailings were entirely deprived of gold.

Comment on such a result is scarcely necessary; the invention must supersede all others. Orders, we learn, have poured in upon the manufacturer in such profusion that he cannot keep pace with the demand, although he has more than one hundred men employed in the manufacture. In a few short months the produce of the California mines must be quadrupled not only by the power these machines give the various companies to profitably rework their present accumulation of refuse or tailings, but by the increased yield drawn from the quartz. The improvement of Mr. Berdan consists in combining crushing, pulverizing, washing and amalgamating in one and the same operation. This is achieved, and so satisfactorily that orders have been given for machines in which the pulverizing balls are to weigh five thousand lbs. (cast hollow and to be filled in the mines,) they will be used without stampers, the balls being sufficient to crush the ore as it comes from the mines."

The same paper contains the report of the Committee above alluded to, signed by William Cutting, S. P. Andrews, John P. Lord, and John H. Lester. Mr. Cutting, it is stated, "is a gentleman extensively known for his great experience and success in practical mining operations." The following from this report embraces a description of this machine with its advantages over all others:

"Mr. Berdan's machine seems, however, to us to combine every advantage. It performs all the operations after the rock is partially broken by stampers to the complete separation of the last particle of gold. The following description of the Mill will, it is hoped, be found sufficient intelligible.

The pulverizer and amalgamator consisted of a cast iron basin five feet in diameter and eighteen inches deep. The periphery of the basin turns up in a circle of 24 inches. This basin is secured to a wrought iron shaft, which stands at an angle of about 25 degrees from a perpendicular line, compelling the basin to revolve in a tilted or inclined position, keeping one side about 20 inches lower than the other. This basin surmounts a conical or funnel shape cast iron furnace—the smallest and lower end resting on a collar on the shaft near the step. In the lower side of the basin is placed a cast iron ball 24 inches in diameter weighing 2,000 pounds. This basin is revolved with the shaft and furnace in the inclined position by applying the power by geering which is cast on the under side of the basin. When the basin commences to rotate the ball revolves by its own gravity, constantly remaining at the lowest point in the basin; the ball just fitting the basin produces a beautiful grinding effect, (from the fact that the ball has a double motion, a rolling and spiral motion, which crushes and grinds at the same time.) The quicksilver is placed in the inclined basin and is compelled to keep at the crushing point of the ball. and is kept partially warmed by the furnace underneath the basin to increase its affinity for the gold. The ore is first broken up to about the size of shot by stampers, which are in a separate frame, and placed on a slight elevation above the basin, so as to use spouts to conduct the ore and water in the basin. The ball pulverizes the ore to an impalpable powder at the bottom of the mercury, thus bringing every particle of gold in contact with the pure and warm quicksilver, and is amalgamated as soon as it is freed from the quartz, while the earthy matter, when sufficiently pulverized, rises in the water by the agitation of the water by the ball, and passes off as a sediment through openings in the sides of the basin near the top. It is the great advantage of this arrangement that it brings the gold in contact with the quicksilver below the surface, from the fact that all the impurities and foreign substances rise to the top and form a scum with the oxide of iron and other substances yielded up by the ore, which scum prevents the particles of gold from coming in actual contact with the quicksilver, if it is suffered likewise to float up to the surface, as it will do on that fluid only. The defect of the amalgamators heretofore in use is, that they amalgamate at the surface, or else pass the gold and quartz dust through the quicksilver in such large bodies that each distinct particle of gold is not exposed to its action. Stampers are indispensable for breaking the ore in the first place, but do not reduce it fine enough to free the fine particles of the gold from the stone.

The double motion, the crushing and grinding movement of the ball, are obtained by exceedingly simple and ingenious means. The latter is secured by a spiral effect given to the motion of the ball as it rolls in the basin by means of attaching a fixed point in the ball by a rotating pivot, turning in a sleeve, which revolves on the endline shaft which supports the basin, so that while the ball rolls down the inclined basin constantly presented to it by the revolving basin by its own gravity, the inner side of the ball is held back and the outer side forced to move round upon a centre of motion which is the same as the centre of the grinding surface of the ball in the basin. The first can be changed to four different points so as to keep the ball always round one-fourth of the surface of the ball filling the basin, while the ball makes two revolutions in its rolling motion it makes one spirally, the basin fitting the ball upon 20 inches circumference.

The main feature of this improvement then is that the motion of the ball in the inclined basin is such as to compel the gold to come in contact with the quicksilver at the bottom of the basin, and just at the crushing point, while the whole is kept partially heated by the furnace below, whereby the affinity of the quicksilver for the gold is greatly augmented, and that it combines the two motions which are most essential to produce the desired effect. The machine thus exhibits the properties at the same time of a crusher, pulverizer and amalgamator; the stream of pure water let in at the centre and floating off the refuse giving it at the same time the character of a washer of the best construction. This arrangement has seemed to us to be the perfection of mechanical simplicity and the attainment of the whole desideratum in gold mining. There is a remaining point to be mentioned of less importance to a large and wealthy company, but which it may be well for you to know. It is a feature which may go far to create a revolution in the manner of quartz mining, especially in California and Australia. It is that a single one of these machines, that is, a single ball and basin, can be run separately by a single horse or mule, or even by four or five man power, and is estimated to be capable of reducing at least three tons of quartz in a day's work of ten hours. For this kind of operation the quartz must first be brought down to a small size by the sledge hammer, but as this is also a merely manual operation, this invention seems to bring the whole quartz mining business within the reach of the thousands of single laborers, or groups of laborers engaged in surface mining. An advantage will still remain however in favor of capital and operations on the large scale. The difference in the mode of operation will be that the powerful engine will be substituted for animal power. Stampers for the sledge hammer and a frame holding ten, twenty or fifty of Berdan's basins and balls, instead of a single one. We think there is no machine in the world run for any purpose where there is so little power lost by friction. It is the estimate of Mr. Berdan and Mr. Cutting that 12 stampers, with six of the basins and balls will consume about 25 horse power and will work at least 40 tons of ore per day of 24 hours."

This machine, it is stated, extracts *all* the gold from the pulverized rock. We make another extract from the report, as follows:

"The Committee first witnessed the operation upon gold bearing quartz from a mine in Virginia, in which no gold could be seen with the naked eye, and which we are informed has never paid those who are engaged in working it with stampers more than one-half cent per lb. Fifty pounds of this ore was run through the mill, and the result was $1 50 worth of gold, or three cents per lb., which the Committee were informed was *all* the gold there was in the rock. To satisfy ourselves of this important point, they took a portion of the residuum, technically called "the tailings," to Messrs. Platt & Brothers, Maiden-Lane, and had it rigidly assayed. Their report was, that positively no gold could be detected. The Committee, however, resolved to repeat the test under more stringent arrangements, to prevent the possibility of mistake. They had the machine washed out perfectly clean, strained the quicksilver through buckskin, put the mercury in the machine themselves, ground fifty pounds of the same ore, then strained the quicksilver again, and took out $1 50 worth of pure gold from the amalgum. They then took several pounds of the tailings and had them carefully assayed. The result was the same as before."

The Phœnix Company have cancelled contracts which they had entered into for other machinery, and ordered this; and Mr. Berdan, it is stated, had within a week preceding the making the report, signed contracts for his machines to the amount of $52,000. Mr. Berdan is the inventor of Berdan's well known Self-Cleaning Thrashing Machine and Double-geared Horse-Power, so extensively used in the great wheat-growing States, and also of various agricultural implements.

This invention, it is obvious, must prove to be of great importance. It will make a clean sweep wherever it is introduced; and mines which have been abandoned on account of the small amount of clear profits realized by the present machinery, will no doubt again be opened and worked to advantage.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

We have the latest news from California by the steamer Albatross.

The yield of gold is still large and the prospect is that it will continue to increase. It was thought the freshets would terminate greatly to the advantage of gold diggers, much of the precious metal having been washed up.

The construction of a Railroad across the plains from the Salt Lake to the Colorado was being prosecuted with much energy.

Provisions were again becoming abundant in California, and of course falling in price.

Accounts from the Sandwich Islands report much excitement there, in consequence of the alleged traffic by the English in coolies for the West Indies.

THE SUPREME COURT

Adjourned on the 23rd instant. The following decisions have been delivered since our last:

By NASH, C. J.—In Barnes v Ward, in Equity from Robeson, making the injunction perpetual. Also, in doe ex dem Ward v Hearne, from Stanly affirming the judgment. Also, in Abrams v Suttles, from Henderson, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J.—In Bowers, adm'r., v Hoyt and others, and in Clark v Hoyt and others, in Equity, from Martin, declaring Mrs. B. entitled to a life estate, &c. Also, in Armfield v Moore, from Union, directing a venire de novo.

By BATTLE, J.—In Fulford v Hancock, in Equity, from Carteret, directing a decree for partition. Also, in March v Wilson, from Surry, affirming the judgment. Also, in Troy v Troy, in Equity from Bladen, dismissing the petition.

☞ We witnessed a few days since, in this City, a highly successful extraction of the great-toe nails of each foot, without the slightest pain to the patient—a lad of sixteen years of age—during the whole operation. His feet had been rendered almost useless for the last eighteen months by the diseased nail of the great-toe of both feet. The system adopted was the same as recommended, first, we believe, by Mr. Arnott, a surgeon of much repute in London, and followed frequently of late by M. Velpeau, of Paris.

Snow and common salt having been mixed well together, was applied to each toe for five minutes previous to the operation, thereby causing an insensate numbness of the parts; each nail was then cut down the middle, beneath and through, with a scalpel, and pulled out with a pair of forceps. The feet were bathed in iced-water for several minutes, and the water then changed to the temperature of fifty deg., Farh. Thirty drops of Laudanum, with directions to keep both toes wrapped in linen bandages and wet with cold water every fifteen minutes during the day, completed the case. This extirpation was performed under the immediate hand of Dr. F. J. Haywood, who has acquired great skill as a surgeon from various operations of much difficulty.

THE COAL FIELDS.

The Wilmington Herald gives the following as the distances from the Coal Fields in this State to the points indicated:

"From Charleston to Coal fields via North East, Cheraw and Darlington Rail Roads, 205.
From Norfolk via Seaboard and Roanoke and Raleigh and Gaston Road, 218.
From Wilmington via Fayetteville, 130 miles.
From Cheraw to Fayetteville, 65 miles.
From Cheraw to Coal fields, 70 miles."

The Herald adds:

"It thus appears that Wilmington is nearer the Coal fields, by 75 miles, than Charleston; and 143 nearer than Norfolk. Add to this fact, the facilities of the River navigation, and it would look difficult indeed to "remove the deposits" from this direction."

HEALTH OF CITIES.

The following statement clipped from an exchange, comprises the deaths in some of the Atlantic cities for the week ending February 14, and their proportion to the population:

	Deaths.	Population.	Proportion.
Boston,	76	138,788	1 in 1826
New York,	337	517,849	1 in 1533
Philadelphia,	207	350,000	1 in 1690
Baltimore,	123	169,025	1 in 1374
Charleston,	10	43,014	1 in 4301

☞ Fresh Shad, obtained from the Fisheries on the Neuse, are selling in our market at from 25 to 30 cents each.

☞ The favors of Correspondents will receive attention in due time.

☞ We had the pleasure, a short time since, of seeing Mr. Waring, the talented Editor of the Western Democrat, who passed through the City on a visit to his friends in Virginia. We make the following extracts from a letter written by Mr. Waring while in Raleigh, and published in the "Democrat," at Charlotte:

"The Lunatic Asylum is rapidly advancing—the centre building is externally completed in a style of architecture that will make it an ornament to the Capital and the pride and boast of the State. The walls of the wings are more than half up; when completed it will be one of the longest houses in the United States, it being over 700 feet long. It is situated on Dix-Hill, a mile distant, and commands from its elevated site a beautiful view of the town.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is very prosperous now, having between 30 and 40 Mutes and 12 blind pupils. It is conducted in an able and successful manner, and fully realizing the expectations of the Legislature that generously appropriated the funds for its erection. There is a number of fine Schools, all are well patronized; and this in connection with other things gives to Raleigh its attraction and prosperity.

J. R. Harrison has erected a large establishment on West Street, where he manufactures Railway Cars and Coaches. And Silas Burns, a foundry, where he puts up Locomotives and stationary Engines. Is it not time some such enterprizes were started in Charlotte? Iron is much more accessible and our people more able to buy there than here. We can never be an independent people until our work-shops are at home—nor will the town realize the expectations of its friends until an impetus is given to capital in this direction. Let our capitalists and large holders of real estate look to this in time. Five years ago there was not a steam mill in Wake County, now there are 12, and the result is (though the soil is unproductive) she is rapidly increasing in wealth and population. The Manteo Paper Mills is now in successful operation. The machinery is propelled by water and steam power, and manufacturing excellent paper enough for the world and the "rest of mankind."

The Raleigh and Gaston Road is now in fine running order, having been relaid with heavy Iron. There are now four first class Locomotives and two capital passenger coaches on the road. We are glad for the credit of the State that this road has been thoroughly renovated. The connection from Gaston to Weldon will be ready for travel by the first of March.

The Council of State will assemble here next week to appoint the State Boards. It is probable that they will discuss privately the appointing power. It is supposed here that the Governor will not exercise the power—thinking that he has not clearly the right to do so. He is much too democratic and conservative to assume any power not clearly granted by the Constitution. A similar case will come before the Senate—the appointment made by Gov. Foote, of Mississippi—and if it is determined in favor of the claimant, Gov. Reid will immediately make the appointment. Who he would appoint, however, no one can conjecture."

BUSINESS ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. During the month of January the gross receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company amounted to $129,348 59, of which $101,819 49 were from the main stem, and $27,529 10 from the Washington Branch. This shows an increase of revenue, as compared with January of 1852, of $37,190 94 on the main stem, and $3,528 21 on the Washington branch—making a total increase of revenue of $40,719 15. At this rate through the year there would be an increase of nearly five hundred thousand dollars in the revenue.

The transportation eastwardly into the city of Baltimore, on some of the principal staples during January, has been as follows. Bark, 35 tons; coal, 12,475 tons; fire wood, 3 tons; flour, 73,476 bbls.; grain, 1,078 tons; granite 765 tons; iron, 480 tons; iron ore and manganese, 803 tons; lard and butter, 18 tons; leather, 48 tons; lime, 63 tons; live stock, 1804 tons; viz: 6,206 hogs, 415 tons; 1,473 sheep, 84 tons; 189 horses and mules, 85 tons; 2,416 horned cattle, 1,190 tons; meal and shorts, 283 tons; pork and bacon, 113 tons, tobacco, 1 hhd.; whiskey, 578 bbls.; miscellaneous, 423 tons. Flour received from Washington road during January, 1853, 6,551½ bbls.

The following comparison will show the articles from whence the greatest increase in the revenue is derived:

	January, 1852.	January, 1853.
Coal,	3,874 tons.	12,475 tons.
Flour,	42,341 bbls.	73,476 bbls.
Grain,	440 tons.	1,078 tons.
Granite,	98 tons.	765 tons.
Live Stock,	917 tons.	1,084 tons.

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S PRIVATE SECRETARY. Gen. Pierce has been remarkably fortunate in his selection of a private secretary. Mr. Sidney Webster, though still a young man, has the qualifications which fit him peculiarly for the responsible post. A graduate of Yale College, he distinguished himself there for his scholarly progress and general culture. He subsequently joined the Dane Law School at Cambridge, where his attainments drew from Professor Parsons a high compliment. Mr. Webster was admitted to practice in the courts of Massachusetts in 1851. He subsequently established himself at Concord in association with Colonel George, an advocate in high repute and extensive practice. In his new position at Washington, Mr. Webster's thorough legal training cannot fail to prove a great advantage in the discharge of his various duties. He is a gentleman in the most comprehensive sense of that word; showing the impress of one in his personal presence and bearing, and, what is better, in his desire to co-operate with President Pierce in his single-hearted devotion to the public service. We do not believe that the infectious atmosphere of Washington will dim "the most fine gold" in the character of either.

Boston Transcript.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. Much has been recently said both in Congress and by the press about this doctrine. That our readers may clearly understand what it was and is, we subjoin the following extract from President Monroe's annual message to Congress in December, 1223:

"The American continents by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power; and while existing rights should be respected, the safety and interest of the United States require them to announce that no future colony or dominion shall, with their consent, be planted or established in any part of the North American continent."

This is substantially what is called the Monroe doctrine, so far as it involves re-colonization.

THE BOURBON. Rev. Mr. Hanson, the author of the article in Putman, "Have we a Hourbon among us?" is out with the statement following: "Mr. Williams has, as I shall shortly show, from the certificate of eminent medical men, all the well ascertained marks which the Dauphin must have, if alive, and when the secret peculiarity which, it would appear, even his father did not know, is authentically stated, it will be time enough to consider it." Mr. Hanson adds that in a forthcoming publication, he will give all the documentary evidence of every kind bearing on the subject, and correct and explain several errors of topography and transcription which crept into the article relating to the identity of Rev. Mr. Williams with Louis XVII.

HIGH PRICE OF COPPER. The present high price of copper is creating no little uneasiness among the extensive consumers of that metal. Manufacturers of lamps and chandeliers find it difficult to furnish their wares at the old prices, and a large amount of pressed and stamped work is being introduced in place of solid castings, whereby a great gain is being made in appearance as well as saving in the actual cost. The increase in the price of copper is somewhat over twenty-five per cent., which in the case of one manufacturer in this city makes a difference of nearly $500 per week in the cost of the raw material.

Boston Journal.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD. The following is supposed to be the number of newspapers in the world: "Ten in Austria, fourteen in Africa, thirty in Asia, sixty-five in Belgium, eighty-five in Denmark, ninety in Russia and Poland, three hundred in Prussia, three hundred and thirty in other Germanic States, five hundred in Great Britain and Ireland, eighteen hundred in the United States."

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, February 22, 1853.

SENATE. The chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the fisheries on the coast of Florida.

Also, a report of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the coal mines and coal fields on the western waters.

Mr. Walker moved to postpone all prior orders for the purpose of taking up the homestead bill. After debating the matter for two hours, it was decided in the negative—yeas 23, nays 33.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the Pacific railroad bill; and, after debating it until nearly half past four o'clock, they adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House devoted its session to the further consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill—voting by yeas and nays on many of the amendments thereto reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; which was finally passed. The question on Mr. Bocock's pending motion to take up the Senate bill for the reorganization of the navy then arose, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 78, nays 84. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; wherein the Indian appropriation bill was considered for a few moments. The committee rose, and Mr. Millson, by leave, reported back, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, the bill for the relief of Mary W. Thompson; which was passed. The bill for the relief of John Huntington, reported by Mr. Mace from the Committee of Claims, was next read three times and passed. And then, after some time passed in the consideration of ineffectual motions to suspend the rules for the consideration of various bills, the House adjourned.

For the Standard.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

A most painful and melancholy occurrence took place in this (Granville) County, on Wednesday evening the 16th instant.

Charles, the little son of Arch'd Williams, about 3 years of age, while endeavoring to climb a cart-body that had been placed end-wise, was caught under it, by the falling of the same producing instantaneous death. At the time of the sad catastrophe, Mr. Williams was in an adjoining County. Little did he think when he left home, that ere his return, this beautiful, interesting and promising little boy would be ushered into another world. And with what crushing force must this sad bereavement fall upon the heart of his affectionate mother. The only mitigation of grief his parents and friends can have, is in the consolatory reflection that little Charles' pure spirit has been transplanted from its abode on earth to a more congenial habitation in Heaven.

J. A. W.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC. This steamer arrived at her wharf in New York on Monday morning about 2 o'clock. Her news is three days later than any previously received. Her commercial news is all of importance that she brings. It will be seen from the markets which we append, that there has been a reaction in Cotton, and Breadsteffs have advanced:

MARKETS.—*Liverpool, Feb. 9th.* Cotton—sales of three days 20,000 bales, of which speculators took 6,000, and exporters 1,000. The quotations are: New Orleans fair 6½; Middling 6; Upland fair 6½; Mideling 5¾. The advance noted by the previous steamer has been lost, and the market closed quiet.

Trade at Manchester has slightly declined.

Breadstuffs—Flour had advanced 6d. Western Canal 25s. 6d; Ohio 26s. 6d. Corn was in fair demand at full prices. Wheat advanced 1d.

London, Feb. 8. Cotton was in active demand at full rates. Sugar was in good demand. Coffee was in moderate request at prices favoring buyers.

Consols had advanced to 99⅜ a 99¾.

Havre, Feb. 5. Cotton unchanged; sales of 2,500 bales Middling Orleans 92f; fair 95f.

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 6 P. M. Cotton—sales of 600 bales. There has been a decline of ⅛ during the last three days. Flour—sales of 7,000 barrels at 4 94 a $5 for State; 5 31 a $5 50 for Genesee, and no sales Southern. The market opened heavy, but improved at the close. Naval Stores—sales of 300 bbls spirits of turpentine at 72½; 200 bbls. tar at $2 12½; 1,000 bbls. rosin at 1 55 a $1 70. Coffee—sales of 900 bags at 11¼ for Java, and 8¼ for St. Domingo. Molasses is steady, with sales of 350 hhds. at 30 a 31½ for New Orleans. Sugar—sales of 100 hhds. Muscovado at 5½ and quiet. Wheat firmer, with sales of 3,750 bushels at $1 21½ for Western white. Corn—sales of 65,000 bushels at 68 for mixed—the market being better, with a good demand. Whisky—sales of 300 bbls. at 24½. Pork—sales of 400 bbls. at $17 12½ for mess, and $13 50 for prime. Beef—sales of mess beef at $13 25, with a steady market. Lard—sales of 350 bbls. at 10½.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22. The news by the Pacific was received at 11 o'clock, this morning. Sales of 5,000 bales of Cotton at 8⅜ for middling. Prices irregular—stock, 370,000 bales.

MARSHAL NEY AN OFFICER IN OUR REVOLUTION. A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, noticing the statement in Putman's Magazine, warranting a belief that the Rev. Eleazer Williams is the Dauphin Louis XVII., publishes the following:

"This unexpected discovery of a 'Bourbon among us,' reminds me of another singular history, derived from the United States in the revolutionary annals of France.

I believe that Marshal Ney, the favorite of Napoleon, was *Michael Rudolf*, who was a distinguished officer in our war of the Revolution. He was a captain in Lee's partisan legion of the southern army; and he was then, as he was in France, called the 'bravest of the brave.' In the French army he was called the 'American tobacconist,' because he carried a cargo of that article to France from this country when he took part in the French revolution.

The incidents of Marsual Ney's life have been collected by I. K. Tefft, esq., of this city—another instance of the admirable industry of this gentleman in historical collections. It is hoped that this narrative of Marshal Ney's life will soon be published to the world.

Michael Rudolf, as his name suggests, was of German parentage, and was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. At a very early age he entered the army, and achieved distinction in Lee's legion. He married in Liberty county, but after he sailed for France from Sunbury, he never returned to the United States.

The historians of France report his birth place to be Sarre Louis, on the confines of the Rhine."

THE GREEK OF HOMER A LIVING LANGUAGE. An effort, says the *Westminister Review*, has been made by Mr. Blackie, Professor of Greek in the University of Edingburgh, to reform the pronunciation of Greek in that University. He is teaching his students to pronounce Greek as they do in Greece, insisting that it is not a dead, but a living language—as any one may see by looking at a Greek newspaper. Professor Blackie gives an extract from a newspaper printed last year at Athens, giving an account of Kossuth's visit to America, from which it is evident that the language of Homer lives in a state of purity, to which, considering the extraordinary duration of its literary existence—two thousand five hundred years at least—there is no parallel perhaps on the face of the globe. After noticing a few trifling modifications, which distinguish modern from ancient Greek, he states, as a fact, that in three columns of a Greek newspaper of the year 1852, there does not certainly occur three words that are not pure native Greek; so very slightly has it been corrupted from foreign sources.

New York Post.

CONSUMPTION. Two or three years ago, says the Scientific American, experiments were made by members of the London Faculty of Physicians in different hospitals, for the cure of the diseases of the lungs, by breathing in warm medicated vapors. The success of the experiment was so gratifying that an institution, Brompton Hospital, for the cure of consumption, was immediately established, and so favorable has been the result of the treatment, that the number of patients admitted during the past year is between two and three thousand, and the hospital report shows that full seventy-five in every hundred have been completely cured.

Ohio is erecting the most magnificent State-house in the Union. When finished it will cost $1,000,000. The roof is to be put on during the present year, and the whole to be completed in the course of three years. The building has been in the process of erection eight or ten years. It is built of white marble, obtained a few miles from Columbus.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst. by Rev. W. H. Jordan, Rev. G. M. L. Finch, to Miss Sarah, daughter of C. D. Ellis, Esq.

On the 16th instant, by Robert S. Gilmer, Esq. Mr. Rufus Roberts to Miss Lucy Cox, all of Surry County.

In Wake, on the 13th January, by J. M. Ferrell, Esq. Mr. Washington Hall to Miss Nancy Tilley. Also, on the 17th February, Mr. John N. Cheak to Miss Mary Ann Watts.

In Nash County, on the 9th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Lydia Rose, by the Rev. T. D. Pearce, Mr. Elijah Base, of Franklin, to Miss Sallie Rose, of Nash.

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT STATE BONDS.

Treasury Department, Raleigh, N. C.,
JANUARY 1, 1853.

SEALED proposals will be received in the City of New York until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 31st of March next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1853, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the Interest, AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, will be payable on the first days of July and January of each year.

They will be issued in sums of $1000 or $5000 as purchasers may prefer.

Both interest and principal will be payable at THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless the purchaser should prefer to have them made payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

These Bonds are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State, in the said Rail Road, and the Dividends from said Stock, are expressly pledged for their redemption.

THEY ARE, BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT, EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

Parties bidding will please to address their letters, endorsed "Sealed Proposals for North Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned in New York, directed to the care of Messrs. BROWN & DE ROSSET, 180 Front street, N. Y.

THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED in the Bank of the Republic, at 3 o'clock, P. M., ON THE 31ST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, in the presence of G. B. Lamar, Esq., President of the said Bank, and J. P. Brown and David Freeman, Esq's. Bidders may also be present.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank, the amount, of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first instant, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.

This Deposit may be made, either in the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, or in the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, or in the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Those who prefer it can address their bids to me at Raleigh, N. C., endorsed "Sealed proposals" as above, until the 25th of March, when I shall leave for New York.

D. W. COURTS,
PUBLIC TREASURER
OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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NEW BOOKS.

CONSOLATION, in discourses on select topics, addressed to the suffering people of God, by James W. Alexander, D. D.

A Pastor's Legacy, being Sermons on practical subjects, by the Rev. Erskine Mason, D. D.

The Early Days of Elisha, translated from the German of F. W. Krummacher, with an introduction, by Gardener Spring, D. D.

The Female Jesuit and Sequel, by Mrs. S. Luke.

A Pastor's Sketches, by Ichabod S. Spencer, D. D.

The Summer and Winter of the Soul, by the Rev. Erskine Neale, M. A.

Daughters of China or Sketches of Domestic Life in the Celestial Empire, by Eliza J. Gillett Bridgeman.

The Sunny Side, by H. Trusta.

A Peep at Number Five, by H. Trusta.

The Tell Tale or Home Secrets told by Old Travellers, by H. Trusta. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, February 24th, 1853. 29—

Mrs. Lane's Astringent Mixture.

This Mixture is a safe and sure remedy for cholic, diarrhea, summer disease in children, and indeed for disordered bowels generally.

DIRECTIONS:

Give to a child two years old, twenty drops in a little sweetened water, once in every two hours, and to a child under two years old, from five to twenty drops, or oftener if found necessary, until the disease is checked—to a child from two to five years old, thirty drops once in two hours—to a person over five years old, a teaspoonful once in four hours. When the disease is checked diminish the quantity. Should the mixture check the disease too suddenly so as to bring on fever, give salts in small doses until a gentle action from the bowels is brought about. When the stomach is so irritated as to reject the mixture, it should be given in injections of starch in double quantities.

Certificate.

We the undersigned, neighbors to Mrs. Lane, having frequently used her astringent mixture in summer complaint and disordered bowels, take great pleasure in cheerfully recommending it to the public. It may be administered to the tenderest infant without fear, and with every assurance of a speedy cure.

Having used it in our families, we speak from personal knowledge.

WM. H. WATSON,
A. D. NORTHAM,
B. SANDERS,
JOHN E. ALLEN,
J. H. DANIEL,
B. SMITH,
ELIZABETH MORNING,
J. W. B. WATSON,
EDWIN BOYKIN.

Johnston County, North Carolina.

The above Medicine is for sale by Benjamin Bronson, Smithfield, and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh.

Feb. 29, 1853. 29—2tp.

GUN, LOCK-SMITH, AND BELL-HANGER.

CHARLES KUESTER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. CALL AND SEE.

Raleigh, February 21, 1853. 960—

Railroad Convention.

A Convention will be held in the town of Yanceyville, on Tuesday, the 5th of April, it being the week of April County Court, for the purpose of forming a joint stock Company, to construct and build a Railroad from some convenient point on the Richmond and Danville Railroad through the towns of Milton and Yanceyville to the North Carolina Central Railroad, so as to form the desired connection between these two Roads.

The counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Alamance, Orange, Person, in North Carolina, and the county of Halifax, Virginia, also the

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following Garden Seeds, warranted to be fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, may be found at the Drug Store of

P. F. PESCUD.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney.
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood,
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York.
" Drumhead,
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch, (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early & Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
Long Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster.
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin, (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LETUCE—Early curled Ro l Cabbage, silecia
Late India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do.
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD—White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishop Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria,
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster,
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow,
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1853. 28—

A SURE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

We feel it our duty to urge upon all who have not yet tried their luck in the Wheel of Fortune, where so many thousand have received a competency for life with but trifling outlays, through the instrumentality of the Great Prize Sellers, PYFER & CO., to procrastinate no longer, but resolve to take one or two chances in the

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR MARCH.

The first order may place a Correspondent in independent circumstances for life, and thereby avoid ages of misery, while a small outlay will enable any person to try the Humor of the "Fickle Goddess," and by one lucky turn of the wheel of fortune may be realized, that would otherwise consume years of toil to acquire.

PRIZES SOLD LAST MONTH.

$50,478 in package quarter tickets sent to S. Carolina
$30,000, in package of wholes. sent, to Georgia.
$15,000, in package of wholes, sent to N. Carolina.
$42,000, in package of quarters, sent to North Carolina.
$17,716, in package of Halves, sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$9,000 single whole Ticket sent to Alabama.
$10,040, in package of halves sent to Tennessee.

☞ Be sure to address for a handsome Prize,

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore.

Splendid Schemes for March, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. March.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	33,461	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
3	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
7	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
8	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
10	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
11	15,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	4	14 00
12	48,503	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
14	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
15	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
17	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
18	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
21	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
24	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
25	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
26	61,576	78 Nos	16 drawn	20	60 00
28	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
29	20,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
30	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
31	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, of the Old Establibhed, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
February 22, 1853. 28—

To Tobacco Planters and Dealers.

HAVING been appointed Inspectors of Tobacco, at West-Hill Warehouse, in the city of Petersburg, we respectfully offer our services as such, to all Planters and Dealers in that article.

We trust, that after an experience of some ten years, by one of us, as Commission Merchant, when Tobacco was one of the chief articles of trade, and an experience of some thirteen years, by the other, as Inspector at this same Warehouse, we do not presume too much on our fitness for the station when we ask a liberal encouragement from the public, and a continued and more extended patronage from the old patrons of West-Hill, and from our personal friends especially. We also offer our services for the sale of Tobacco at West-Hill, loose or in hhds, not doubting but that a daily observation of the Petersburg market, and good facilities for information from abroad, and a general acquaintance with the buyers, will enable us to obtain full market prices at all times; and for this service we shall make the same charge which has been made for many years back, and which is now being made at every warehouse in the cities of Petersburg and Richmond, so far as we know or believe, i. e. fifty cents per hhd., for selling, collecting and paying, or otherwise appropriating proceeds. And we request those disposed to patronize us in this way to have their hhds. carefully marked BRANCH & SYDNOR, West-Hill, Petersburg, before sending them from home. We will also promptly attend to the payment of freight on all Tobacco consigned to our care. In conclusion, we promise every exertion to discharge the obligations of duty and friendship.

D. H. BRANCH, } *Inspectors at West-Hill.*
JOSEPH A. SYDNOR, }

P. S. If any of our friends who consign their Tobacco to Commission Merchants shall desire to have the same inspected at West-Hill, we respectfully suggest that they mark it "West Hill" before it shall be sent from home, by way of instruction to their merchants. B. & S.

Petersburg, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—6t.

MERINO Under Shirts, Drawers, Gents ½ Hosiery Stocks and Cravats. Large lot just received at Harding's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
November 1st, 1852. 102—

ROBINSON & Co's., Shoes and Slippers, 250 pairs Mo. and Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Ladies Misses, and Children's Goat Bootees, White Kid Slippers. For sale by J. BROWN.
October 28, 1852. 100—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *puyable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

BRITTON & TODD, having this day associated with them Mr. BENJ. HARRISON, will in future conduct a

General Grocery, Commision and Forwarding Business,

under the firm and style of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON; and hope, by a strict attention to business, and a faithful discharge of our duty to our patrons, to continue to merit and receive their patronage and support. We have removed to our New Store on Sycamore street, one door above Mr. B. P. Harrison's Carriage Repository, and opposite West Hill Warehouse. We shall keep on hand, at all times, a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES, and pay strict attention to the sale of Produce consigned to us.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD,
BENJ. HARRISON.

☞ The business heretofore conducted by the subscribers, under the firm of BRITTON & TODD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the formation of the new co-partnership of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON. All persons indebted to the old concern will oblige us by making immediate payment. We most respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends, and the public generally, to our new concern.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

January 1st, 1853.
P. S.—The name of the old concern will still be used by either of us in winding up the old business.
RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.
Petersburg, January 5th, 1853. 954—w4w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of CREECH & RYALS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern will please call and settle with John Creech, as he is duly authorised to close the same.

CREECH & RYALS.
February 4, 1853.

Mr. John Creech will visit New York in a few days for the purpose of selecting a stock of New Goods, and will continue business at the old stand of Creech & Ryals, where he will be pleased to see the friends of the old firm and the public generally.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 959—w.

HURRAH FOR CHATHAM! NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT PITTSBORO'.

LONG & BURNET,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Chatham and adjoining Counties that they have established

A TOBACCO FACTORY

in Pittsboro', and wish to purchase all kinds of Tobacco, viz: Common and Fine. For fine yellow Tobacco they are willing to pay liberal prices, from $6 to $12½, according to quality and color.

All those having Tobacco for sale will do well to give us a trial before selling elsewhere, as we are determined to give the full value for each quality.
Pittsborough, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—3m.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 7th instant, a bound mulatto girl, aged between 16 and 17, named ELIZA LUNCE. Said girl is a dark mulatto, tolerably well grown for her age, and is surly when spoken to. She will no doubt take some other name than her real one. She was enticed away by her mother, Nancy Lunce, and Rowland Jones, a free man of color.

I will give ten dollars to any one who will deliver said girl to me, or five dollars for her confinement in any jail in the State so that I get her again. The subscriber resides six miles North of Raleigh, N. C.

EDWARD CHAPPELL.
February 12, 1853. 25—3tpd.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Raleigh, in December last, a negro boy named WILLIS PERRY. Said negro is about six feet high, very black, and shows his teeth, which are large and white, very plainly. He is bowlegged, one leg more crooked than the other. He has a peculiar scar on one of his forefingers, extending from joint to joint. He will no doubt attempt to pass as a free man under an assumed name.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said negro to the subscriber at Raleigh, or fifteen dollars for his confinement so that I get him again.

BENJ. TROLLINGER.
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—tf.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from our work, at Big Nut Bush Creek, Roanoke Valley Railroad, N. C., on the 23d of January last, one large Iron-Grey HORSE, 5 years old, about 16 hands high, and one Black HORSE, from 10 to 12 years old. Any person giving to the subscribers such information as will lead to the recovery of said horses will be suitably rewarded.

JOHNSON & BISSETT, Contractors,
Exchange P. O, Warren Co. N. C.
Feb. 15, 1853. 1t.—27.

WILLIAM S. MASON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Raleigh, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham and Wake He can be found at his office on the same square with James McKimmon's residence.
January 23d, 1853. 20—1y.

Opened this Morning,

AT HARDING'S, three dozen more of those fine French Beaver Over Coats, the style of which have been so much admired.
November 24th, 1852. 4—

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

"JUST TO HAND."

FOUR cases Beebes' best Spring Style of HATS. Those wishing the very *best* article had better call at once on

EVANS & COOK,
No. 29, Cheap Side.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.
January 31st, 1853. 22—1y.

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AURBY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.
June 2, 1852. 59

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

FIRE COMPANIES.

THE citizens of Raleigh, are hereby invited to enrol their names as members of the city Fire Companies—two of said companies to consist of Forty men each, and the other of Twenty men—the first two to be known as Fire Companies numbers 1 and 2, and the other as the Hook and Ladder company, in accordanee with the provisions of an act of assembly entitled "an act for the better protection of the city of Raleigh from losses by fire."

Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same will furnish the City Constables with their names on or before Saturday the 26th day of February 1853, on which day if the prescribed number (100) have not previously volunteered, a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency. Members of the Fire companies are exempt by act of Assembbly from military duty during their term of service, except the country should be at war.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD,
Intendant.
Raleigh, Feb. 10 1853. 25—td.

NEW IMPORTING And Jobbing Dry Goods House, PETERSBURG, VA.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

for the purpose of conducting an

Importing and Jobbing Dry Goods Business,

and will, by the 1st of March, be prepared to exhibit to the TRADE an assortment in extent and at PRICES that will compare favorably with any JOBBING HOUSE, North or South.

Merchants visiting our market are solicited to examine our stock. JOHN STEVENSON,
JAMES WEDDELL,
late of Tarboro', N. C.
Petersburg, January 24, 1853. 956—wly.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.
Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE. THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
January 11, 1853. 16—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

According to the Crops.

WHEN corn and fodder are scarce, board for horses *is* high—but, when plenty, board *comes down*; the past being a good crop year, I have reduced my charges, to take effect, from and after to-day, (Jan. 1,) as follows:

A horse will be boarded, and well taken care of by experienced Ostlers, at the very reduced price of $9 per month, if paid in advance quarterly; if payment be delayed till the end of the quarter, $10,50 will be charged; and if delayed to the end of the year, $12,50 will be the charge, per month—and no variation. Horses boarded by the day at 75 cents.

Mr. J. H. Bunch, having taken an interest in the Stables, will be found in attendance, overlooking the business thereof, and thus giving assurance, that "every horse shall have his" fill, and good *cheer.*

Buggies, Carriages, with good horses, always on hand for hire.

A deduction of one half will be made for the absent days of horses.

Every care will be taken of horses, carriages and harness, but, I will not be responsible for unavoidable accidents. JERE: NIXON.
Jan. 1, 1853. 14—1m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

SELBY & MURRAY,

One Door Above, P. F. PESCUD's Drug Store,
No 12, Fayetteville Street.

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter Stock of choice Goods, which is large and well selected, bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold at prices which will not fail to suit the purchaser.

The Stock consists in part of the following:

Super Black Gro de Rhine Silks, Col'd do.,
French Printed DeLaines and Cashmeres,
French and German Merinoes, Black Bombazine,
do Alapaccas, French Worked Collars,
Gents and Ladies Kid Gloves,
Bonnets and Tafeta Ribbons,
Silk Leghorn and other kinds of Bonnets,
150 Pieces English and American Prints,
Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Cross Barred Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery.
A great vartety of Shawls,
Cloth and Cassimeres and Vestings.
And a general assortment of Goods for Men's wear
September, 1852. 91—

A Line to Our Friends.

THE undersigned take occasion to return their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage they have received; and they would say to their friends that they are now better prepared than heretofore to execute all work in their line. They can now furnish the best and most fashionable CARRIAGES, from the lightest to the heaviest, and all other kinds of vehicles, such as Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, &c.

They would say to their friends at a distance, who do not find it convenient to call and see their work, that by dropping us a line and describing what they want, they can have it sent to them. We feel a desire to accommodate all who may favor us with their patronage. All work made and sent to order, and if we do not comply with the order we do not ask the work to be taken, nor will we think hard of those ordering for not taking if the order is not complied with, for we flatter ourselves with the belief that we can give satisfaction. All we ask is a trial. We have on hand a large and well selected stock of materials, and we have also the best set of hands that can be brought to this country; and we shall spare neither time nor expense in accommodating our friends.

In addition to the above we have made arrangements to repair all kinds of Harness at low prices. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

BOBBITT & MINATREE.
Louisburg, N. C., Jan. 18, 1853. 20—4t.

Music, Pianos, Guitars, Violins, &c. AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE.

JUST received and ready for inspection and sale, a beautiful assortment of Pat. h'd Rosewood Guitars, beautifully ornamented.

Violins, a larger and cheaper lot than ever before offered in the State.
Violin Boxes, Boxwood, Logwood and White,
Violin Cases, varnished wood and paper,
Octavo Flutes, E. D. and C., Ivory and Silver keys.
Violin Bridges,
Clarionets and Clarionettas,
Violincellos and Bows,
Triangles, Banjos, Castinetts, &c.. &c., &c.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

NOTICE.

ON Friday, 25th February next, I shall offer for Sale, at Hilliardston, my residence and Land attached, of which latter there are one hundred and sixteen acres. To those who are acquainted with the premises nothing need be said in the way of commendation, but to such as are ignorant of the charms of the place, I would say come and examine for yourselves. Such articles of furniture as may not have been disposed of previous to day of sale will be sold on that day. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOS. C. ARRINGTON.
Nash co., N. C., Jan. 29, 1853. 22—td.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6½, 9½ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at law prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops. FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency. by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina, FROM 1584 TO 1851.

COMPILED from Original Records, Official Documents and Traditional Sketches, &c., &c, by JOHN H WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Extract from the University Magazine, (May number):

"A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen of North Carolina to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action with a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscenes, refreshing to all which increase our pleasures at home and abroad."

Extract from George Bancroft, Historian of the United States:

"There are many separate pieces of information and valuable documents, which of themselves are worth the price of this work; which can be found no where else."

This work is valuable to members and others as containing the accurate returns of the population of each County, and is for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, N. C., October 4th, 1852. 97—

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B. Brown William s, . D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott. very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.
At the N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, August 16, 1852. — 79

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.
January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of ank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*
Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

MONEY LOST.

LOST, by the subscriber, on Friday last, in Raleigh, two *Fifty Dollar Bills* of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The said bills are new, dated the 1st January, 1852, and are believed to be numbers 265 and 266—letter A.

The public are cautioned against taking these bills, as they are my property.

The subscriber will be thankful for any information which will lead to the recovery of his money.

J. E. ALLEN.
Jan. 10, 1853. 16—tf.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

HAVE this day received six cases of super MOLESKIN HATS, which embraces the Spring Fashions for 1853. And will continue to receive the LATEST STYLES, as the Summer advances, from the most fashionable Hatters North. They flatter themselves that they will be able to present to their customers and the Hat-wearing community in general a larger assortment of Hats this season than heretofore presented by them.
February 4, 1853. 23—

French Accordeons.

A SPLENDID lot of French Accordeons—Nos. 4, 5, 8, 11, 18, 17, 71, 72, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Strings! Strings!!

ANOTHER supply of those elegant Italian Guitar and Violin Strings this day received at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, Februsry 7th, 1853. 24—

New Stage Line FROM WELDON TO GASTON.

THE travelling public are informed that a new line of four horse Troy, with Coaches stocked with fine Teams, and provided with skillful and attentive drivers, has been recently put on the route from Weldon to Gaston, running daily in connection with the Raleigh and Gaston, Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington, and R. R. Roads. By this comfortable and agreable line of Stages, passengers leaving Portsmouth, in the morning, reach Weldon in time to take the Stage for Gaston, where they connect with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and arrive at Raleigh the same evening; and passengers leaving Raleigh in the morning, arrive at Sledges or Gaston in time to take the Stage for Weldon, and arrive at Weldon in time to take the cars for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, &c. &c. The Cars for Portsmouth also connect with the Steamboat at Black Water, for Edenton, Plymouth, &c.

Passengers for the South, connect at Weldon with the Wilmington cars, for Wilmington, Charleston, &c.

For further information inquire of the Agent of the Seaboard and R. R. Road Co., Weldon, N. C.

Office Seaboard and R. R. Road Co., }
Weldon, N. C., Jan. 1, 1853. } 17—4w

Where do you find things Cheap?

THE Subscriber having laid in a choice assortment of the following articles, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity that he will sell all his Goods at such prices as not to be undersold by any one in this city.

Persons desirous of making a good bargain will therefore